THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1788. [Vol. II

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

IS now laid out at the mouth of the Loyalhannon, on the banks of the Kiskiminetas river, one hundred and ninety-two lots, each lot being 60 feet in front, and 240 deep; as there are two principal streets of the town, 99 feet broad; four others 66 feet wide; 16 and an half feet alley's; there are 24 of those lots fronting Loyalhannon creek, on which there is erected a merchant mill and grist mills, and 24 front the Kiskiminetas river, which is boatable the greatest part of the year, so that every advantage resulting from water carriage or trade, or in bringing the materials for building, may be largely enjoyed: there is to be a public road from Stanwix to Pittsburgh, and from a boatable part of the Juniata river, which is 31 miles from this place, from whence we can have the benefit of the Philadelphia market conveniently, and the difference on Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by water, as to much less, that it will probably become the state road and channel of the western trade. The situation is high and level, with a number of good springs, and surrounded with a fertile country, abounding with stone coal, &c. Any person may have a lot that pays as the purchaser, previous to the drawing of the lottery, and one dollar quit rent per annum, which the purchaser pays 40 shillings more than the expiration of one year from the drawing of the lottery, he shall be entitled to the lot free from quit rent for ever. There will be several lots given up for public use for a meeting house, school house, &c. also some land adjacent to the town for commons. Notice will be given through the channel of this Gazette when the lottery will be drawn.

Tickets may be had of colonel Benjamin Davis, in the forks of Youghiogeny, with Robert Barr, esquire, on Loyalhannon, at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, and at the house of the subscribers in Greensburgh.

WILLIAM PERRY.
SAMUEL FINDLEY.

May 28, 1788.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, at his Saw mill one mile below the point from Pittsburgh, will saw boards or shares, or give a generous price for rafts of saw logs brought down the rivers to the mouth of the creek, and will rent on very easy terms, on the bank of the river and creek, a convenient lot of ground for a boat yard and store house.

May 28, 1788.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his hatting shop in Mercersburgh, a general assortment of coarse and fine hats, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, and will give a generous price for good wool, peltry, &c.

JOHN M'MURDY.

Mercersburgh, May 1, 1788.

Foreign Intelligence.

A Sketch of the Trial of Mr. HASTINGS in the British House of Peers, extracted from the British Gazette and Sunday Monitor, of February 17.

Concluded from our last.

THE poor ryots, or husbandmen, were treated in a manner that would never gain belief if it was not attested by the records of the company; and Mr. Burke thought it necessary to apologize to their lordships for the horrid relation, with which he would be obliged to harrow up their feelings. The worthy commissioner Patterson, who had authenticated the particulars of this relation, had wished that, for the credit of human nature, he might have drawn a veil over them; but as he had been sent to enquire into them, he must, in discharge of his duty, state those particulars; however shocking they were to his feelings. The cattle and corn of the husbandmen were sold for less than a quarter of their value, and their huts reduced to ashes! The unfortunate owners were obliged to borrow from usurers, that they might discharge their bonds, which had unjustly and illegally been extorted from them while they were in confinement; and such was the determination of the infernal fiend, Devi Sing, to have those bonds discharged, that the wretched husbandmen were obliged to borrow money, not at 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, but at 600 hundred per cent. to satisfy him! Those who could not raise the money, were most cruelly tortured: cords were drawn tight round their fingers, till the flesh of the four on each hand was actually incorporated and become one solid mass; the fingers were then separated again by wedges, of iron and wood driven in between them. Others were tied two and two by the feet, and thrown across a wooden bar, upon which they hung with their feet uppermost; they were then beat on the soles of the feet till their toe nails dropped off.

They were afterwards beat about the head till the blood gushed out at the mouth nose and ears; they were also flogged upon the naked body with bamboo canes, and prickly bushes; and above all, with some poisonous weeds, which were of a most caustic nature, and burnt at every touch. The cruelty of the monster who had ordered all this, had contrived how to tear the mind as well as the body; he frequently had a father and a son tied naked to one another by the feet and arms, and then flogged till the skin was torn from the flesh; and he had the devilish satisfaction to know that every blow must hurt; for if it escaped the son, his sensibility was wounded by the knowledge he had that the blow had fallen upon his father; the same torture was felt by the father, when he knew that every blow that missed him, had fallen upon his son.

The treatment of the females could not be described: dragged forth from the inmost recesses of their houses, which the religion of their country had made so many sanctuaries, they were exposed naked to public view: the virgins were carried to the courts of justice, where they might naturally look for protection: but now they looked for it in vain, for in the face of the ministers of justice, in the face of the spectators, in the face of the sun, those tender and modest virgins were brutally violated. The only difference between their treatment and that of the mothers, was, that the former were dishonored in the face of day, the latter in the gloomy recesses of their dungeons. Other females had the nipples of their breasts put into a split bamboo, and torn off: what modesty in all nations most carefully conceals, this monster revealed to view, and consumed by slow fires; nay, some of the monstrous tools of this monster, Devi Sing, had, horrid to tell! carried their unnatural brutality so far as to drink in the source of generation and life.

Here Mr. Burke dropt his head upon his hands, unable to proceed, so greatly was he oppressed by the horror which he felt at the relation. The effect of it was visible through the whole auditory: a lady who was in the great chamberlain's box fainted away. Several other ladies sunk under the agitation of their feelings; among others Mrs. Siddons, albeit she is used to scenes of sorrow, fainted away. Certainly such a tragedy was never exhibited on any stage.

Mr. Burke having recovered himself, said, that the fathers and the husbands of the hapless females were the most harmless and industrious set of men; contented with scarcely sufficient for the support of nature, they gave almost the whole produce of their labour to the East-India company; those hands which had been broken by persons under the company's authority produced to all England the comforts of their morning and evening tea; for it was with the rent produced by their industry that the investments were made for the trade to China, where the tea which we used was bought.

He then called upon their lordships to prevent the effects of the divine indignation upon the British empire, by bringing to justice the man who could employ so infernal an agent. Those wretched husbandmen would, with those shattered hands lifted up to heaven, call down its vengeance upon their undoers: he conjured their lordships to avert that vengeance, by punishing them who had so grossly abused the power given them by this country.

Mr. Burke was here taken ill; but he soon recovered, and was proceeding, when he was seized with a cramp in his stomach, and was disabled from proceeding; he was soon relieved from his pain but was too exhausted to proceed.

Lord Derby immediately ran down to him to enquire how he did, and was inſtantly followed by the prince of Wales, on the ſame errand: his highneſs finding Mr. Burke ſo exhauſted, immediately moved to adjourn. Mr. Burke had been ſpeaking above three hours and a quarter.

Shocking as are the facts which Mr. B. related, and which he ſays he finds recorded in the account taken by Mr. Patterſon, who was appointed commiſſioner to enquire into the circumſtances of this dreadful buſineſs and of a rebellion which took place in conſequence, Mr. Burke ſays, of the above mentioned cruelties; our readers muſt ſee that Mr. Haſtings cannot be reſponſible for them, unleſs it ſhall be that he was privy to, and countenanced the barbarities.

VIENNA, Jan. 16

We are informed that the emperor will this week join the army in Hungary, on purpoſe to viſit all the ſtrong places, and the great cordon on the frontiers, which now is compoſed of about 215,000 men, and 846 pieces of cannon, beſides mortars, &c.

The army commanded by the comte de Romanzow is in motion, orders have been given to all the corps to be ready for action by the beginning of March; but it is thought that if the weather continues ſo mild as it has been, they will attempt ſome action againſt Choczim, Bender, Oczakow; or Belgrade, much ſooner.

LONDON, January 12.

On the 18th ult. a mob aſſembled at the houſe of Van Bleiſwick, the late grand penſionary of Holland, and broke all his windows, after which they proceeded to the houſes of ſome other patriots, and did conſiderable damage; ſince which the ſtates of Holland have iſſued a proclamation offering a reward of 1000 florins for apprehending any one who ſhall inſult or commit whatever on the perſons and properties of the inhabitants of the Hague.

As to the alliance ſaid to be projecting between the empreſs of Ruſſia and the houſe of Bourbon, it was evidently an experiment on the fears of Britain, and which Catharine would conclude only in caſe of a total diſappointment of her hopes in England. But let the political conjunctions terminate as they may, we know of no means of avoiding a general conflagration, but by a ſpeedy pacific interference on the part of Britain and Pruſſia. For

If any ſuch alliance as that ſuggeſted between Ruſſia and the houſe of Bourbon ſhould take place, we muſt go to war to break it aſunder. And

If Spain, and conſequently France, ſhould perſiſt in oppoſing the maritime views of Ruſſia on the Porte, we muſt give her a certain degree of aid, and we ſhould in that caſe make it our intereſt to do ſo.

Such, however, are the preſent circumſtances of Europe, that Britain and Pruſſia may dictate their conditions, and it is likely that they will, at leaſt for a time, ſave Europe from the calamity of a general war.

Jan. 20. Yeſterday lord George Gordon appeared in the court of king's bench, to receive the ſentence of the judges in the caſe of a libel, of which he had for ſome months before been convicted. His lordſhip made, both in dreſs and in aſpect, an appearance truly Moſaic. His beard extended a conſiderable way from his chin and over his face, and his countenance ſeemed ſolemn and ſanctimonious. He received the ſentence of the court with much apparent humility, which was,

For writing and publiſhing the priſoners petition, to be impriſoned in Newgate for three years.

For writing and publiſhing the libel on the miniſters of the French court, to be impriſoned in the ſame gaol for two years, to commence from the expiration of the firſt ſentence.

To pay to the crown a fine of 500l.

To enter into a recognizance at the expiration of his impriſonment---himſelf in 10 000l. and two ſureties in 2,500l. each, for his good behavior for 14 years.

Feb. 16. The revolution in Holland is diffuſing its conſequence through Europe, in a manner which ſhould draw the attention of the Engliſh politician; if there be any ſuch character that can look beyond the enclоſures of parties. Bruſſels and Antwerp at this time reſemble Dutch colonies; and their is a project of fixing five hundred opulent families in their neighbourhood. The lower emigrants are furniſhed with money and paſſports at Amſterdam: and are cordially received into the military in France. The deſire of encouraging the emigration of the Dutch has had conſiderable effect on the edict concerning the Proteſtants.

From 1763 to 1777 a period of fifteen years of peace, the regiſtered importation of gold and ſilver, into Liſbon and Cadiz, was ſeventy millions ſterling, beſides what was privately landed.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

It is obſerved in one of the hiſtories of England, that during a few years after the revolution in Great Britain, before the government was fully eſtabliſhed, and the nation laboured under heavy taxes on account of the late war with France--its trade was interrupted, and the intereſt of money was high, and exceſſive high premiums were given for ready money. The nation might at that time have been deemed poor, and was in no little diſtreſs; but no ſooner was the government reckoned fully eſtabliſhed and freedom and property perfectly ſecured, but trade began to revive, and riches to flow in upon the nation in abundance.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

From a London paper we have extracted the following experiment for reflecting cold as well as heat.

"It has been long known to the philoſophical world, that by means of two concave metalic reflectors placed facing each other, but at ſome conſiderable diſtance, the heat of a burning body placed in the focus of one of them could be collected in the focus of the other ſpeculum, ſo as to fire gunpowder, &c. But we are informed that very lately, even cold has been reflected by the like means, viz. that a frigorific mixture, having been placed in the focus of one of the ſpeculums, a degree of cold ſenſible to a thermometer was produced in the focus of the other ſpeculum. A fuller account of theſe curious experiments will ſhortly be given to the world."

Pittſburgh, June 1.

Accounts from Lexington [Kentucke] dated the 27th of March, ſay, "On Saturday evening the 24th inſtant, ſome time after night, a party of about [illegible] Indians knocked at the door of the widow Shanks, living on Townſend, a branch of Licking, and demanded entrance. which was denied them; they then ſet fire to the houſe, and by that means forced the family out, four of which fell a ſacrifice to their ſavage fury, one taken priſoner, the reſt eſcaped. The ſnow falling that night, enabled the inhabitants to follow them; they came up with them the next day, killed one, and wounded another, the reſt eſcaped, leaving all their baggage. The priſoners they had tomahawked juſt before the white people came up with them---one other Indian was found dead where they had committed the murder, ſuppoſed to have been killed by a young man whom they killed the evening before.

March 28. Yeſterday evening the Indians caught hold of a young man's bridle as he was riding along a ſmall path on Elkhorn, near where they had taken a negro a few days ago; it being dark, he ſlipt off his horſe, and made his eſcape."

On Wedneſday laſt the election for field officers for the new battalion of militia, to be formed within the diſtrict of Pitt and Franklin townſhips, in this county, was held, when Adamſon Tannehill was elected lieutenant colonel, and Samuel Ewalt major.

Truth and Sincerity are the only Foundation for a good Character.

TRUTH and reality have all the advantages of appearance, and many more---If the ſhew of any thing be good for any thing I am ſure ſincerity is better: for why does any man diſſemble, or ſeem to be that which he is not, but becauſe he thinks it good to have ſuch a quality as he pretends to? for to counterfeit and diſſemble, is to put on the appearance of ſome real excellence.

Now the beſt way in the world for a man to ſeem to be any thing, is really to be what he would ſeem to be; beſides that it is many times as troubleſome to make good the pretence of a good quality, as to have it, and if a man have it not, it is ten to one but he is diſcovered to want it, and then all his pains and labor to ſeem to have it is loſt. There is ſomething unnatural in painting which a ſkilful eye will eaſily diſcover from native beauty and complexion.

It is hard to perſonate and act a part long for when truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavouring to return, and will peep out and betray herſelf one time or another---therefore, if any man thinks it convenient to ſeem good, let him be ſo indeed, and then his goodneſs will appear to every bodys ſatisfaction. So that upon all accounts, ſincerity is true wiſdom.

Truth is always conſiſtent with itſelf, and needs nothing to help it out---it is always near at hand, and ſits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troubleſome, and ſets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. It is like building upon a bad foundation, which continually ſtands in need of props to ſhore it up, and proves at laſt more chargeable than to have raiſed a ſubſtantial building at firſt upon a true and ſolid foundation; for truth is firm and ſubſtantial, and there is nothing hollow or unſound in it, and being plain and open fears no diſcovery; but the crafty man is always in danger of being diſcovered, when he walks in the dark all his ſteps are ſo tranſparent, that he that runs may read.

...ion. He is the laſt man that finds himſelf to be found out, and whilſt he takes it for granted he makes fools of others, he renders himſelf ridiculous.

From the Columbian Magazine.

I was highly pleaſed lately with the peruſal of a work, ſtiled "the year 2500," in which the benevolent author pourtrays the ſituation which he hopes France will be in at that period and ſhews in a very ſtriking point of view, the abſurdity of many of the moſt favorite practices of the preſent day, in that kingdom. I felt myſelf ſtrongly impreſſed with the idea, and threw myſelf on a couch where I purſued the reflection as far as I was capable, extending my view to this country. After ſome time I fell aſleep, and dreamed that I was tranſported to ſo diſtant a period, as the year 1850, and, that on entering a coffee houſe, I took up a newſpaper, and read ſome paragraphs of the following tenor, which ſtruck me with ſurpriſe and pleaſure.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1850. A letter received from Cadiz, dated the 10th of March ſays, "We have authentic accounts that the American admiral Beaunaile with 10 ſail of the line, has lately had a deſperate engagement with a grand fleet of the Algerines, of 11 ſail of the line, 6 frigates, and 4 gallies. Both fought with the utmoſt bravery, but two of the Algerine firſt rate veſſels being blown up, and a great havock being made among the crews of the reſt, three ſtruck, and the remainder fled. The ſignals for chaſe were made, and three more captured; the reſt driven aſhore, and fire ſhips being ſent among them, were all ſet in flames, and conſumed. The brave admiral immediately ſailed to Algiers, which he bombarded with ſo much vigor, that in a ſhort time all the fortifications on the ſide towards the ſea, were levelled, and the city almoſt reduced to aſhes. The dey ſent an ambaſſador to ſue for peace, and was ſo terrified at the fate of the fleet, on which he had placed all his reliance, that he conſented to ſurrender all the piratical veſſels which have ſo long infeſted the Mediterranean and even the Atlantic."

Richmond, April 30. By authentic advices from Kentucke, we are informed, that no leſs than 150 veſſels have been built on the river Ohio during the laſt year, and ſent down that river and the Miſſiſippi, laden with valuable produce, which has been carried to the Weſt-Indies, where the veſſels and their cargoes have been diſpoſed of to great advantage.

Boſton, April 30. At length the canal across the iſthmus of Darien is completed. It is about 60 miles long, and half a mile broad. First rate veſſels of war can with eaſe ſail through. The coſt has been about 100,000l. Two veſſels belonging to this port, two to Philadelphia, and one to New-York, ſailed through the 20th of January laſt, bound for Canton in China.

Columbia, May 1. Extract from the Journal of Congreſs. Ordered, that there be 20 profeſſors in the Univerſity of Columbia, in this city, viz. of divinity, of church hiſtory, of Hebrew, of Greek, of humanity, of logic, of moral philoſophy, of natural philoſophy, of mathematics, of civil hiſtory, of natural hiſtory, of common and civil law, of the law of nature and of nations, of rhetoric and belles lettres, of botany, of materia medica, of phyſic, of chemiſtry, of anatomy and of midwifery.

Charleſton, April 15. No leſs than 10,000 blacks have been tranſported from this ſtate and Virginia, during the two laſt years to Africa, where they have formed a ſettlement near the mouth of the river Gambia. Very few blacks remain in this country now: and we ſincerely hope that in a few years every veſtige of the infamous traffic, carried on by our anceſtors in the human ſpecies will be done away.

Pittſburgh, January 15. The canal which is making from the river Ohio to the Suſquehannah, and thence to the Delaware, will be of immenſe advantage to the United States. If the ſame progreſs continues to be made hereafter that has been for ſome time paſt, it will be completed in leſs than two years.

Delegates from the 30th new ſtate, laid off a few months ago, by order of Congreſs, lately arrived at Columbia; and, on producing their credentials, were received into the federal council.

A ſplendid edition of the hiſtory of the ſettlement and increaſe of the European colonies in America, in 10 vols. folio, adorned with 200 copper plates, has been juſt printed in this town.

The agricultural ſociety of this town, have offered premiums to the amount of 1000l. for the improvement of huſbandry.

In the aſſembly of this ſtate, it was lately ordered, that the ſalaries of public ſchoolmaſters ſhall hereafter be 20pl. per annum.

Ezekiel Jones was lately convicted of not ſending his ſon to ſchool, although five years old. The time ordered by law is at four years. He was ſentenced to ſtand in a white ſheet, three ſucceſſive Sundays in his pariſh church.

The BAT and the WEASELS.

A FABLE.

Of weaſels ſome eat birds. Again
Others eat mice. So ſays Fontaine.
If I am wrong tho' in this ſame,
Mark me, the Frenchman is to blame.

A ſmart young bat for wenching ſake,
Was out one night upon the rake:
(Nay---frown not: bats as well as men
Muſt---that they muſt, ſin now and then:)
And whilſt a weaſel was at reſt,
Popt by miſtake into his neſt.
Who's there, cries ſmallguts, wife! my dear!
Some rogue, ſome thief's, got in, I fear.
Who's there? I ſay, O, ſir! is't you?
This viſit you'll be apt to rue.
Ar'n't you a mouſe? ſpeak: are you not?
Speak, ſirrah; or you go to pot.
You know, you dog, I hate you all:
I ſay I hate you, great and ſmall.

Some trifle fluſter'd, quoth th' intriguer,
Why, my dear ſir, you're vaſtly eager.
Sure any bird would think you mad!
A mouſe, too! very high egad!
Pray have mice wings? look: wings like theſe ſir?
Anſwer me only, if you pleaſe ſir:
I, heav'n be thank'd! am of the feather,
And glad I am, we're here together,
The honeſt landlord gaz'd and gaz'd:
Never was weaſel ſo amaz'd.

The matter ſettled, off goes bat:
Odzooks, quoth he, I hit it pat:
Th' eſcape I had, was good enough:
For once, my wit has ſav'd my
But ſoftly---who lives here

Another weaſel---faith that's all.
Mine hoſt, who lik'd a fowl for ſupper,
Quick ſeized our hero by the crupper.
Hallo! here! murder! help, cries he;
What means this outrage, ſir, on me?
D'ye take me for a bird? the devil!
What's all this---ſir, I ſay be civil
'Blood! I'm a mouſe.' The weaſel ſaw
The mouſe's head and little paw:
He begg'd his pardon; 'twa'nt intended
'Gainſt one he'd ſooner have defended;
Hop'd he'd forgive it; a miſtake,
Which any one at night might make,
Be ſure he made not much ado;
Away the rogue in buckram flew.

Thus crafty folks will act. Where'er
They're preſs'd they change, and think 'tis fair:
They're this thing here, and t'other there.

ANECDOTES.

WHEN George Whitefield firſt came to Charleſton, in South-Carolina, the reverend Alexande. Garden was Epiſcopal miniſter of that place. Not liking Whitefield's principles, he took occaſion to preach a ſermon againſt him from the following text, "Behold thoſe that have turned the world upſide down are come hither alſo." In the afternoon of the ſame day, Whitefield, in his turn, retorted upon his antagoniſt to a very crowded audience, and with all the wit and ſatire for which he was ſo remarkable, from theſe words of St. Paul, "Alexander the coppersmith hath done me much evil; the Lord reward him according to his works." Soon after, Garden, nor to be outdone, took occaſion to declaim with ſome heat, againſt the light and trifling tunes uſed in Whitefield's church, as being too theatrical and gay for holy worſhip, and ſuch as had been long appropriate to prophane ſongs and airs. Very true, doctor, ſaid Whitefield in his next lecture: but pray, ſir, can you aſſign any good reaſon why the devil ſhould always be in poſſeſſion of the beſt tunes?

SOME officers of the army who had ſerved during the American war, walking in Hyde Park, dreſſed in their regimentals, met a man deformed by a haunch on his back, when one of them jocularly clapping his hand thereon, exclaimed, "What have you got here my friend!" To which the other with a countenance expreſſive of the inſult, replied, "Bunker's hill---damn your red coat."

John & William Irwin,

Have juſt received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store in Pittſburgh,

A Variety of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce. They muſt decline giving credit to any perſon for the future.

They have alſo on hand ſome Claret and Port wines, which they will ſell cheap by the dozen or ſingle bottle; Jamaica Spirits by the gallon or keg, and Holland Gin by the caſe or bottle. May 26, 1788.

N. B. A generous price will be given for good Ginſeng.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, sundry concerns, the property of the subscriber, viz.

A Dwelling house about thirty feet square, situate on the banks of the Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, and a large garden between the house and the river. Mr. Jacob Haymaker carried on the boat-building business at this place, for some years, with great success. A person who would undertake to keep a reputable tavern, and carry on the above branch of business, will meet with considerable encouragement.

About one hundred perches up the river from said place, is a commodious brick-yard, where that business was carried on last summer with success. The yard and shed are in good order, and the clay for brick and pottery excellent. Emigrant have frequently taken brick into their boats to carry to the new settlements down the Ohio, &c.

A small dwelling house on the east bank of the said river, in Pittsburgh, with a good garden adjoining.

A number of plantations situate on or near said river, in the vicinity of the brick yard, will be rented for a year or more, and the whole concerns on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, (who is the owner) living in Pittsburgh, or to his son Oliver, at his distillery, near the brick yard.

JOHN ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1788.

THE Partnership of Turnbull, Marmie, & Co. being dissolved the 1st instant, by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to or have any claims against the said company, are requested to settle the same with

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE, or
WILLIAM J. MILLER, their attorney.

Pittsburgh, 25th March, 1788.

For Sale, by Public Vendue, the following Property belonging to the said Company.

THIRTY-TWO lots of ground in the town of Pittsburgh, situated at the confluence of the two rivers, Allegany and Monongahela, between Marbury, Liberty and Short Streets, No. 1 to 17, 132 to 145, and No. 260, upon which is erected a Still-house, Malt-house, Stables, and other buildings.

One tract of land on the Coal-hill opposite Pittsburgh, containing about 29 acres, with a terry and suitable buildings.

Two tracts of land on Squaw run and the Alleghany river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh, in the depreciation district, No. 4.

Two tracts of land in the new purchase near the Alleghany, upon one of which is erected a saw-mill.

The sale will be held in three months from this date, at the house of Messrs. Tannehills, at which time and place a more particular description of the property will be given, and the terms of payment made known by

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE.

RAN away from the subscriber, in September last, an apprentice named Thomas Ross, about 5 feet 9 inches high: he left the subscriber in Peter's township, and is supposed to go to York county.---- Whoever will secure said apprentice, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have Fifteen Shillings reward paid by

JOHN ABERCROMIE.

May 14, 1788.

Greensburgh, May 7, 1788.

THE following creatures have been entered as strays, with the subscribers, wood rangers for the county of Westmoreland, viz. One sorrel mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, trots and paces: one bay horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high; one bay mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, trots; one sorrel mare, 15 hands high, 16 years old, branded A on the near shoulder; one gray horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, trots; one bay mare, 4 years old, 12 hands high, trots; one roan mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, trots, branded on the near shoulder S; one bay mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, trots; one bay horse, 7 years old, 13 hands high, trots, shod all round; one brown mare 8 years old, 13 hands and an half high; one sorrel colt, 1 year old; one sorrel horse 10, years old, 11 hands high.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Washington county. For particulars apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonsburgh, on Chartiers creek.

Just Published and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greatest exactness to answer the meridian of the Western Country.

Washington county, May 14, 1788.

WHEREAS a certain William Marks has fraudulently obtained two notes of hand from the subscriber, dated the 2d instant, one for the sum of six pounds, the other for six pounds and eleven pence. This is to forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JOHN WOLF.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one bushel of oats, or Two Dollars the single leap; the season continues until the last of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ship. It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was bro't where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himself, and his dropping colts will shew more at large, as he covered here last year.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

April 5, 1788.